

# Alexandria

# Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.]

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1801.

[No. 38.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-  
due Store,

### BROWN SUGAR

In hds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit  
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and  
casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,  
French Brandy do.

Whiskey in bds.

Coffee in bags,

Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,

Raisins in kegs,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Tobacco,

Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of  
DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-  
nels, Irish Linens and Sheetings, Ozna-  
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book  
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,  
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,  
January 17. Auctioneer.

## Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,  
The 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold  
at our Auction Room,

### Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Soal Leather in lots,

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

### DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swan-  
downs, plains, duffils, flannels, Irish li-  
nens, humhums, German and British of-  
namburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book  
and tamboured muslins, and a number of  
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,  
Auctioneers.

January 7.

### WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

### HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse  
broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres,  
swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, bian-  
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,  
black bombazets, durants, russetlets, I-  
rish linens, Barcelona and pulicat hand-  
kerchiefs, women's and men's cotton and  
worsted hose, dimities, checks, silks,  
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low  
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.  
Dec. 10.

PROSPECTUS  
OF A NEW, WEEKLY, LITE-  
RARY PUBLICATION,  
ENTITLED,  
**CHILD OF PALLAS.**  
DEVOTED MOSTLY TO THE  
BELLES LETTRES.

BY CHARLES PRENTISS.

*Quid sit pulchrum, quid turpe, quid utile,  
quid non, docet.* HORACE.

To the Patrons of Literature, and the  
Promoters of useful and rational Entertain-  
ment.

To you this child of expectation looks  
up anxiously for the indulgent smiles of  
encouragement and support.

As modesty well becomes the infancy  
of a life which she hopes will be long, plea-  
sant and useful, it were unnecessary to  
prejudice friends in her favour, by faith-  
less declarations of great future perform-  
ances: to the discerning therefore it will  
be only proper to observe, that, added  
to her personal decency of garb, she hopes  
her intellectual accomplishments will be  
such as to engage general favor and es-  
teem.

She engages not to be the tell-tale of  
slander, or of individual reflections. Her  
disposition shall be innocent; and in the  
exercise of candor to others she presumes  
that by them the mantle of charity will  
be kindly thrown over any foibles or blemishes,  
which may inadvertently arise  
from her youth or inexperience. Her  
countenance will be sometimes overcast  
with anger and the indignant frowns of  
reproach, when combating the inauspicious  
aspect of vice, and the baneful force of  
fashionable crime, and the menacing wea-  
pons of wickedness of every shape. On  
the trifling or immoral whims of crazy  
custom, she will occasionally throw a smile  
of beneficial effect, and not unfrequently  
occasion a merry but useful laugh.

Happy in using her little utmost to ren-  
der more firm the pillars of government  
and supporters of society, of the sacred  
and lovely charms of religion and virtue,  
whose separate existence she deems incom-  
patible, she will be a constant admirer and  
warm advocate.

She has no creed in politics, and with  
her opinions on that subject, she is deter-  
mined never to trouble the reader.

To the Fair, who justly claim, and  
will ever receive, her fervent considerati-  
ons of esteem and affection, she hopes to  
become a little closet confident, a much  
loved friend and adopted sister. To many  
a pretty tale she will cause them to listen,  
and while amusing the fancy, flyly  
convey the moral to the heart.

Sensible of the unfavourable reception  
which has constantly attended similar at-  
tempts, heretofore, in America, she trem-  
bles with fearful apprehensions, lest she,

like her predecessors, should be left to pine  
away a short existance in the cold and di-  
stant valley of unanxious neglect, or hav-  
ing suffered for a time the rude blasts of  
uncandid criticism and severe reproach,  
without a parent or a friend, die at last  
the hapless infant of abortive presumption;  
but animated with perhaps an inconsiderate  
hope, she looks forward to the day of  
strength and respect, from the guardian  
attention and assiduity of,

THE EDITOR.

You hear the plea; it is made to dis-  
cerning and liberal citizens, who cannot  
but be sensible of the many advantages re-  
sulting from a publication of this nature;  
if it inculcate principles of virtue; if it  
mingle improvement or amusement and  
moral lessons with entertainment. The  
parent must be sensible that works of this  
kind are always perused with avidity by  
the younger branches of the family; let  
him not then neglect every favourable  
opportunity of giving them instruction in  
the gratification of their wills.

Of stale or insipid extracts, it is presum-  
ed the reader will never complain. One  
half at least, of every week's publication  
shall be original matter. With political  
transactions it will have no other connec-  
tion, than a short and impartial summary  
of events in the last page.

The Sons and Daughters of Apollo,  
gentlemen of talents, learning and leisure,  
are cordially and respectfully invited, to  
make it the repository of their various lu-  
cubrations.

## CONDITIONS.

I. The price to subscribers will be one  
Dollar per volume; to be paid at the close  
of every eighth week.

II. Each volume to consist of eight  
numbers, or 288 pages.

III. Postmasters and others, who sub-  
scribe for six, shall be entitled to a seventh,  
gratis.

Subscriptions received at the Office  
of the ALEXANDRIA ADVERTISER.

## Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, be-  
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, suchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handsomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of

different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good  
quality, and will be sold low for cash or  
country produce. Dec. 12. eo

## Congress of the United States.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, January 9.

Debate, concluded on Mr. Gregg's motion  
to reduce the salaries of the Circuit  
Judges of the United States from 2,000  
to 1,600 dollars.

Mr. Champlin said the ideas of the gentle-  
man from Tennessee, if carried into ef-  
fect, would be fatal to the system contem-  
plated by the bill. Each circuit was to  
be formed of three judges, who would em-  
brace three states. The trouble and ex-  
pence of the judges in the same circuit  
would be the same, though one of them  
might be appointed in a large, and another  
in a small state.

So far as his personal knowledge exten-  
ded he was authorized in saying that the  
district judge of Rhode Island, from the  
inadequacy of his salary, had been obliged  
to fly from the town to the country.

Mr. Otis was not much surprised at the  
motion made, so far as it respected Ken-  
tucky, but he was greatly surprised at it  
so far it applied to other states. For his  
part he wished the government to hold  
out inducements to men of talents not bro-  
ken down by the excessive fatigues of  
their profession, or by the debility of ad-  
vanced age.

He did not wish the judicial corps to  
be an hospital for invalids. Nor did he  
feel a perfect reliance on the patriotism to  
which some gentleman had alluded. For  
he thought a court of justice the worst  
place that could be imagined for the indul-  
gence of patriotic feelings. It ought to  
be filled with men, honest, sober, and in-  
dependent, and so cool as to be little influ-  
enced by the impulses of patriotism.

He had been at a loss to account for the  
high reliance of the gentleman from Penn-  
sylvania on the efficacy of the influences of  
patriotism, until he recollects that in that  
state a proposition had lately been made to  
destroy in effect all the legal decisions,  
books, and principles now in existence.  
Then indeed we might resort to patriotism  
as our only remaining refuge.

Mr. Nicholas. The very idea of gen-  
tlemen on which rests their opposition to  
the present motion, furnishes in reality  
the strongest argument in its favor. They  
say that unless you give your judges sala-  
ries that will enable them to run before  
all the state judges, you will not make  
them so respectable as they ought to be:  
you will not place them on the ground  
they ought to occupy. In this event will  
the gentlemen say what becomes of the  
state judges? If the reputation of the fe-  
deral judges be increased, will not that of  
the state judges be impaired?

As to the idea, avowed by some gen-  
tlemen, that this measure will cement and  
strengthen the union, Mr. Nicholas con-  
sidered it as directly the reverse of the  
truth. Tending, as it did, to aggran-  
dize the federal at the expence of the state

courts, so far from cementing its immediate influence would go to impair the union. In his opinion that man respected as little the federal union who, in his zeal for the general government, overlooks the state governments, as he who alone regards, to the exclusion of the general government, the governments of the several states.

My colleague says that this government is too often considered in the light of a foreign one. Mr. Nicholas said he did not believe that the charge would be so often made unless there were some truth in it—He would ask his colleague if immediately after having left his constituents he declares himself a new man, not their particular representative, governed by new views; he would ask him whether such sentiments did not furnish the strongest argument to convince the people that this government was foreign to their interests, foreign to their settled habits.

It appeared that the greatest compensations made to the state judges, but little exceed 1600 dollars; and that in other instances they did not exceed 1000 and 800 dollars.

Mr. Nicholas thought it would be right to go over the ground, to enquire into the compensations made in the respective states and to accommodate the salaries of the federal judges to what appeared in this view to be adequate. This will enable us to go on prosperously and harmoniously with the state governments.

Mr. H. Lee spoke with great indignation of the sentiments ascribed to him by his colleague, and declared that he never did say, he defied his colleague to prove it either in public or private, that he mistrusted the states. He always had considered the states as an essential part of the whole necessarily benefitted by whatever promoted the general good.

Mr. Bayard observed that the whole expence contemplated to be saved by the amendment was 4,800 dollars. The measure, should not, therefore, on this ground receive opposition. There was in truth nothing to alarm in it. But few subjects could be introduced, in which the token of alarm is not rung against the expences of the federal government. Is it possible that the addition or subtraction of 400 dollars, as it respects the salaries of our judges, can affect the sovereignty or independence of the state governments?

Without amusing ourselves with fine spun theories we ought to resort to the solid motives that influence men. Patriotism, though a fine sounding word, will not sustain a family. It was a common proverb, that few lawyers were born with silver spoons in their mouths. On the contrary, they were generally born in the humble spheres of life; and were incapacitated, however enthusiastic their feelings, from serving their country through pure motives of patriotism.

Besides the direct effect of this amendment, if adopted, will be to throw these offices into the hands of the aristocracy of the country. None but the rich will be able to hold them.

In fixing a compensation we ought to consider what sum will induce lawyers of the first talents to leave their practice.—If this end were not accomplished, and men of small talents were placed on the bench, the bar would inevitably rule the bench instead of being ruled by it.

Mr. Bayard, coming from one of the smallest states in the union, thought himself competent to forming a just opinion of

the lowest allowance to the judges that would be adequate. In the state of Delaware, a lawyer in full practice received at least 4,000 dollars; which was double the salary allowed by the bill. From this view of the subject, as well as from the other views that had been taken, he considered 2,000 dollars as only a moderate compensation.

As to the idea that the federal judges have but little business to do, he thought the fact, even if true, had no weight; as a judge was not paid so much for the actual duties he performed, as for abandoning his practice, and holding himself prepared for, and applying his talents exclusively to the public business whenever it occurred.

The question was then put on striking out the sections, and lost—aye 40—noes 43—

#### BOSTON, January 10.

This day arrived, brig Britania, Cowen, St. Johns, N. F.

Capt. Derby, arrived here on Saturday, from Baltimore, sailed from the Vineyard on Wednesday last in co. with 10 or 12 sail, part of which put back; among the fleet were a ship, barque and brig bound to Salem; an India ship from New-York, and a brig; capt. Barnard, from the Western Islands, from this port.

#### SALEM, January 12.

Arrived on Saturday last, the schr. Industry, Bradshaw, from P. Republican.—Sailed Dec. 6. Captain Shaw of Portland, was to sail for Boston in eight or ten days. Jan. 1, spoke the ship Roebuck, 48 hours from Philadelphia for Bristol, lat. 29, 12, long. 70, 46.

The ship Sally, of Feversy, capt. Oliver, arrived on Saturday from Batavia, via N. York—got aground on Bowditch's Ledge as she was coming in. A schooner and several boats immediately went to her assistance. We understand she got off without receiving any damage.

Arrived yesterday, the fchr. Hannah, Phippin, from Philadelphia, via Vineyard—sailed from the latter place in company with 20 sail.

Arrived this day, brig Hannah, White, Allicant, 52 days. The Juno, of Boston, sailed about 5 days before for Malaga. Ship Prudence, Crowninshield, of Salem, has been captured and carried into Algiers, where she will have to perform a quarantine of 40 days. Capt. spoke a Portsmouth fchr. Cutts, for Demarara; had sprung his mainmast. Spoke also a Boston brig going up the Streights.

#### NEW-YORK, January 15.

Cleared, ship Sally, Bridger, New-Orleans; South-Carolina, Pelor, Charleton; brig Hunter, Burnham, Savannah; Betsey, —, New-Bedford; Matilda, Watson, Cape Francois; Flora, Baumen, Port-Republican; Paisley Johnson, Montego Bay; Friendship, Harvey, Havannah; fchr. Venus Price Sandayburgh.

Two Friends, Dykeman, C. Francois; The Liverpool Packet has arrived at Liverpool.—Ship Justina has arrived at Liverpool.—brig Nancy Beebe, from Sag Harbor to Martinico taken by the French.—The sloop governor has arrived at St. Bartholomew. Schooner America captured by the French, and carried to Cayenne.—Schooner Resource, and brig George, has arrived at Havannah.

#### January 16.

Arrived, brig Paisly, Johnson, in twen-

ty-three days from Martha Brae. The following articles are from her log-book: Ship Richard, Perrin, and brig Eliza, Pemberton, arrived at St. Anne's Bay from New-York; brig Alexander and Sally, Morrison arrived at Montego Bay from New-York. Schooner Betsey, Stevenfon, is arrived at St. Lucea, from New-York.

The Paisly sailed on the 24th December in company with the brig Eliza, Ober, of Norfolk, bound to Havanna. December 30, brought to by the armed ship America from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica. January 1st, brought to by the armed ship Aurora, Smith, fourteen days from Kingston, bound to Charleston. January 4th brought to off the Havanna by the United States ship Delaware, captain Spotwood, whom we supplied with rum. January 11th, at 3 P. M. in latitude 35, 57, saw a great number of barrels supposed to be near an hundred, and some hogshead staves; got out the jolly boat, and picked up five; but the boat being leaky, and the wind blowing hard, found it impossible to get any more. On the 12th, had a very severe gale of wind, which lasted for twenty four hours, so that we could not carry a rag of sail. On the 14th, spoke the North Carolina, Pellar, ten days out from Charleston.

Arrived brig Flora, Bowman, twenty two days from Port Republican. Schooner Nimrod, Makins, sailed the day before for Philadelphia. December 29th, was boarded by the British brig — captain Graham, off Watland's Island, and detained four hours. "They broke open all the letters on board (says captain Bowman) used us very politely, and then told me to make the best of my way."

Arrived, brig Matilda, Watson, from C. Francois; left there, brig Mary, Harris, and schooner Mary, Woodward, of Philadelphia; Nancy, Caron, do. to sail the 27th; Salem, Russel, Boston; Two Friends, Dikeman, New-York; Fish Hawk, Cook, Salem; Nancy, Dove, Charleston; Active, Spence, Philadelphia; Renown, Dougherty, New-York; Diana, Bunce, Norfolk, in distress; Fidelity, Pearce, New-York; Virginia, Henry, Baltimore, in distress; Triton, Driscoll, ditto; Caroline, Benson, ditto; Rever, Brown, Philadelphia; Jane, Cook, ditto; Polly, Annible, New-York; Regulator, Campbell, ditto; Rover, Anbot, Baltimore; Sally, Bakes, Wilmington, Delaware; brig Molly, Yerby, Baltimore; Flying Fish, Getton, Georgetown; the United States brig Scammel, and the U. States ship Congress.

#### January 17.

Arrived—Schrs. Fair Play, Chipman, St. Thomas; Resorce, Starks, Savannah; Diana, Sesson, Baltimore.

Sloops Laura, Picket, Bermuda; Prosperity, Pintard, Philadelphia.

Ship Lord Duncan, M'Guire; schr. Experiment, Cotton, and sloop Humbird, Miles, have arrived at Jamaica. Schr. Polly, has arrived at Cape Francois. Brig Philanthropist has arrived at Martinique. The ship Richard, and brig Eliza, have arrived at St. Ann's Bay, Jamaica, from this port. The brig Alexander and Sally, at Montego Bay, from do.—and the fchr. Betsey, at St. Lucia.

#### BALTIMORE, January 16.

Arrived ship Sally, Hutchinson, Amsterdam; schr. Nestor, Gold, Jamaica; Zephyr, Fraiser, Aux-Cayes.

*List of American vessels condemned and sent in for adjudication, at Kingston,*

Jamaica, received by the schooner Nestor, of Baltimore.

Ship Flora, capt. Arthen, from Baltimore to New-Orleans, condemned in toto.

Sch'r Hannah, capt. Wright, from Baltimore to St. Jago de Cuba, acquitted, but appealed for.

Sch'r Ann Maria, capt. Rush, from Baltimore to Curracoa, condemned part of the cargo.

Sch'r Eleanor, Atmore, from Baltimore to Laguira, condemned vessel and cargo.

Sch'r Dolphin, Gregory, from Baltimore to St. Thomas, cleared by paying all charges.

Sch'r Nestor, Gold, from Baltimore to Laguira, given up on paying costs.

Ship Carolina, Simpson, from Baltimore to Campeachy, waiting for trial.

Brig Tartar, Clark, from Philadelphia to Jacmel, cleared, but appealed for.

Brig Delight, Grazier, from P. Republican to Philadelphia, lost on Heneaga.

Brig Ruby, Wrigley, from Philadelphia to P. Republican, condemned vessel and cargo.

Brig Sukey, Brown, from Salem to Laguira, cargo condemned.

Sch'r Eutaw, Ennis, from Philadelphia to St. Jago de Cuba, condemned in toto.

Ship Cleopatra, —, from New-Orleans to New-York, waiting for trial.

Sch'r Harriot, —, from New-Orleans to New-York, waiting for trial.

Sch'r Tirzah, Clark, from Boston to St. Croix, waiting for trial.

Sch'r Jeruha, M'Intire, from Portsmouth to Curracoa, waiting for trial.

Sch'r Hiram, Rogers, of Mount-Pleasant, from Port-Republican to Charles-ton, waiting for trial.

Two American Guineamen, one cleared, the other condemned.

Saw an American prize going in, but could not speak her.

Left there, sch'r Nymph, of Baltimore, to sail in a few days.

#### FROM THE AMERICAN.

"Kingston, December 22, 1802.

"SIR,

"If we were to judge from looking into the American papers, we would scarcely believe there was a court of vice-admiralty in the island of Jamaica. But I assure you Americans are sent in daily for adjudication, and condemned without the least cause whatever, and never cleared without paying all costs. A sketch of what has passed here for the two last courts I will give you, being an eye witness.

The first American tried here the court before this last, was the Flora, of your port; she was sent here by his majesty's ship Nimrod, the captain and people were all taken out, and not suffered to go on board. After the ship arrived at this place, while in possession of the sloop of war, they were confined below for three days. She was libelled here as being enemy's property, but not being fully proved, was condemned for going to La Vera Cruz, having been cleared out for New-Orleans.

The next was the schooner Hannah, of your port, taken near Cape Nicholas, bound to St. Jago de Cuba by his majesty's ship York, who after taking out the capt. and people, put a couple of guns on board of her, and 70 or 80 men, and kept her cruising for near 20 days, during which time she captured two or three small French schrs. and afterwards sent down here for trial, when she was libelled and tried for

being contraband, being a vessel calculated for fighting, but notwithstanding she was cleared, but appealed for by the captors, the property remains here now in possession of the agents until further trial.

The next was the brig *Tartar*, of Philadelphia, from C. Francois to Jamaica—she was sent in here by his majesty's ship *Surprise*, and libelled on suspicion and acquitted, but appealed for by the captors. The property remains in the same way that the *Hannah*'s does.

The *Nestor*, of your port, was sent in here by his excellency F. Watkins, of his majesty's ship *Nereide*, off Curracoa, where she was libelled for having light duck on board, what is called white rolls in America, but given up, each paying their own costs.

The *Anna Maria*, of your port, was sent in here by a privateer belonging to this place, having Russia sheeting on board and libelled for light duck. Immediately after she arrived here the captain and people were turned out, and the vessel suffered to sink along-side the wharf. She was tried here last court and condemned because the mate had charge of her when she was captured, the captain having died on the passage.

The *Eleanor*, of your port, was taken bound to Curracoa, and sent in there by one of his majesty's ship's tenders, one hundred barrels of flour taken out then, and sent down here for adjudication, a great part of her cargo embezzled, she was libelled here for having light duck on board, what is called brown oznaburg in America. She was tried here last court and ten bales of the oznaburgs condemned; the vessel and the best of the cargo acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

Brig *Sukey*, of Salem, was taken bound to Laguira and sent into Curracoa, where they gave her up and ordered the captain to sea, but considering a little longer about the business sent him down here, where he was libelled on suspicion, she was tried here last court and the cargo condemned, because the captain had the consignment of a valuable cargo, therefore condemned as being enemies' property covered.

The *Dolphin*, of Baltimore, was sent in here bound to St. Thomas, laden with flour and libelled, and tried here last court but acquitted, the claimants paying all costs.

The *Ruby*, of Philadelphia, was taken by his majesty's ship *Tisiphone*, John Davie, esquire, commander, bound to Port Republic, laden with provisions, &c. Captain and all the people taken out except the mate; during the time she was in possession of the man of war they experienced a heavy gale of wind, and let three feet water get in the hold, which damaged two tier of her flour; immediately after her arrival here the cargo was libelled and sold, being perishable property. She was tried here last court, and condemned vessel and cargo for not having a sea letter, though the sea letter was in the court house the same time and filed among the other papers. Some business having called the judge immediately after passing sentence, as soon as he returned the attorney begged his honor would alter his sentence, as the sea letter was among the rest of the papers and he had made a mistake; his answer was he had passed his sentence and that was the only reason for condemning any American vessel falling into their hands.

Captain Davie labors under a great dis-

advantage, as he cruises for nothing but Americans, he takes but 5 men; the first one he captures he mans with his own people, and sends her down here, the next one he takes he tends the first Americans he took down with her. So he always has an American crew ready to put on board any American vessels he may take; he takes Americans and puts an American prize-master and crew on board of them to take them to Jamaica.

The *Hiram*, of Mount Pleasant, has been sent in here from Port Republican, bound to Charleston, South-Carolina, with coffee, where she waits for trial, being unloaded. Ship *Carolina*, of Baltimore, was sent in here the other day for adjudication by the admiral, the captain turned out of her; she is waiting for her trial. The ship *Cleopatra*, of New-York, from New-Orleans bound to New-York, sent in here for adjudication—having, as I am informed, about 30,000 dollars in specie on board.

The schooner *Harriot*, of New-York, sent in here also, from New-Orleans.—Schooner *Tirzah*, of Boston, capt. Clark, fell in with a British frigate, who pressed every one of his men out of him and allowed him to proceed on his voyage, after being five days in a distressed situation, only himself and mate on board, concluded to put into the nearest port, but fell in with another British cruiser, who sent him to this port for adjudication.

The schooner *Jerusha*, of New Hampshire, sent in here because the captain would not pay salvage at Curracoa.

In all cases they make it a point to discharge the vessels immediately, and get an order from the honorable judges to sell the perishable part of the cargo, which amounts very often to the whole; especially if the goods should be in demand here or on the Spanish main, where they carry on a great trade, which, I believe, is the only reason they have for sending in American vessels bound there. They have three causes here for libelling; one for light duck on board, the other suspicion of being enemies' property; and the other for being enemies' property. As for light duck they have two or three gentlemen here who will swear that any linen stouter than Irish shirting is light duck! and for enemies' property, they have found a man at Curracoa that will swear to any person's birth; as was the case in the *Sukey*; they got a man to swear that the captain of her was born in Teneriffe and brought up in the Havanna, though he never saw either of the places in his life! As for suspicion of enemies' property, that is left to his honor the judge. So in fact they can do just as they please to the condemned, or let it alone.

After your vessel is discharged, she is hauled off and moored. Sometimes they allow the captain and people to stay on board, if they do not they put a new negro on board to mind her, who never misses stealing every thing he can lay his hands on: If your vessel is given up, your rigging, light sails, provisions, &c. are all stolen. The bottom of the vessel eaten up by the worms; for they have but one court a month, and they as often keep a vessel two courts as one, so that whatsoever falls in their hands might as well fall in the hands of any other nation. If they don't plunder Americans of their cloathing, I believe it is because they do not happen to fit. I expect they will appeal for all Americans acquitted this court.

His excellency F. Watkins, governor of

Curracoa, Aruba, Bouair, Aves and Roco, and the dependencies of Curracoa, cut such a dash while he was there alone, that the admiral, as soon as he arrived at Curracoa, ordered him to sea immediately, in consequence of which he resigned his commission as captain of his majesty's *Nereide*, and is gone home in the packet.

Two American Guineamen sent in here, one of them given up, the other condemned; and a great number of Danes, Bremanes, Hamburgers, &c. are coming in daily.

By publishing the above in your useful paper you will oblige (besides your correspondent) a number of

#### AMERICANS.

P. S. It is thought here as soon as the treaty between France and America is ratified, they will send in every American vessel they come athwart at sea.

The schr. *Little John*, of Baltimore, was upset a few days before I left Kingston, off the east end of Jamaica—she drifted to St. Ann's Bay. Part of her cargo and all the people except the cook, saved.

#### SAMUEL GOLD.

LONDON, November 16.

The emperor Paul, fully apprized of the importance of Malta (the complete key of the Levant) and anxious for its attainment, is the most essential means to create a commerce, and to augment that naval greatness which ought to have long since awakened the jealousy of Britain; appointed the prince Wolkousky, governor of that island, and by the fleet of admiral Ouschkoff, dispatched him with a strong and chosen body of grenadiers, which was to form its garrison. This fleet came to anchor in the Bosphorus, at Boyook-Dereh, where it was joined by the division from the Baltic, commanded by vice-admiral Carzoff, for what particular purpose thus augmented, is not stated; but the account of the surrender of Malta to the English reached them the 28th September, when it was stated they were about to return immediately to Sebastopol.

The Hamburg mail received on Friday, brought the Vienna Court Gazette of 23d ult. which mentions the appointment by the Emperor, of count de Lehrbach, to be minister of state.

The court of Sweden, on the 22d Oct. returned an answer to the Spanish rescript of Sept. 17, in which complaint was made of the capture by the English of two Spanish frigates, in the harbour of Barceloña, by putting a number of men on board a Swedish vessel. In this answer, the Spanish government is informed that his Swedish majesty will remonstrate to the court of London, to which he is equally induced by his friendly connections with the Spanish court, and the violation of the neutrality of his flag. But that in doing so, he shall conceive himself the principal party. "Justice requires, that what has been obtained in an unjustifiable manner, shall be restored. His majesty will demand, but without answering for the consequences of this measure." The paper, after instancing the cases in which Swedish ships had been taken or plundered by English and by French vessels in the ports of Spain, says "His majesty would have been happy to have seen the court of Spain manifest in his favor the same energy with which it now makes complaint."

#### INDIA.

(By overland Dispatch.)

All apprehensions of a rupture with the Mahrattas has subsided; they have ac-

ceded to the arrangements proposed by the Company, and appear desirous to promote and strengthen the good understanding happily existing between the two powers. We before stated, and although the Mahrattas sustained no doubt of the expence or hazard of the late war, yet to give them an interest in the new Settlement, it was determined to allot to them a portion of the conquests:—the Peshwa required an equal division with the Nizam, embracing a strong line of fortresses on our frontiers; this was declined by the Supreme Government, and the Court of Poonah withheld its consent to the partition and the commercial conditions attached to it; but probably intimidated by the decided arrangements making by the Company, they, immediately previous to the departure of the dispatch, ratified the treaty, & ascribed the delay to the changes which had taken place in their Cabinet.

A vessel arrived in the Hoogly from Queda, reports, that the hostile preparations at Siam were wholly suspended, in consequence of the following circumstance, which had involved the whole empire in consternation and alarm.

The great royal Elephant which is supposed by the credulous people to be immortal, is here held in a state of idolatry, and on occasions of importance, is lead in procession with extraordinary parade and ceremony. In order to excite popularity to the war against Ava, and direct the superstitious prejudices of the natives to its active prosecution, the great Elephant was led forth; but in the midst of the rites, and within the greedy observance of thousands the animal fell down and instantly expired—fear and amazement prevailed every bosom they regarded the event as the passage of some dire calamity and as an unequivocal condemnation of the war, which notwithstanding all the persuasion of the Priests, and the influence of the court, they considered impious. Should the king of Ava take advantage of this event, the conquest of Siam must be the consequence.

#### Alexandria Advertiser.

FRIDAY, January 23.

By a gentleman who passed through this town yesterday, from the City of Washington, on his way to Norristown, in Montgomery county, we are informed, that he is the bearer of a general pardon, granted by the President of the United States, to all the remaining unfortunate Germans, who were sentenced to fine and imprisonments, for misdemeanors in the Northampton insurrection.

#### Lancaster Intel.

According to the official account of the siege of Malta, provisions had risen to the following enormous price before the capitulation took place:—

A fowl, 60 francs; a pair of pigeons, 24 francs; a hare, 12 francs; an egg, 16 sous; a lettuce, 18 sous; a pound of horse flesh, 2 francs; a rat, 2 francs; a pound of fish 2 francs.

#### PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

##### ARRIVED,

Ship *Hannah*, Stevens, Jamaica.  
Schooner *Thetis*, White, Norfolk.

Printing in all its variety  
executed with neatness and  
dispatch.

### *The Liverpool.*

The Ship POLLY,  
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,  
will take FREIGHT for Li-  
verpool.—Terms may be  
known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.  
January 16. d

### *For New-York.*

The Schooner PHILIP,  
Capt. TUPMAN,  
To sail in all next week.  
For FREIGHT apply to the  
master on board, or to  
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.  
January 16. eo4t

### *For Freight or Charter*

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,  
The fast-sailing Brig  
**FAME,**  
Burthen seven hundred barrels,  
now lying at Lawrason's  
Wharf. For terms apply to  
SHREVE & JANNEY,  
or the Captain on board.  
January 14. eo

### *Labourers wanted.*

I wish to hire for the present year, four  
or five slaves to labour on my farm near  
Alexandria. Mr. Samuel Lightfoot living  
on the land will contract for them.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

January 15. d3t

### *A small Cargo of James River COALS,*

At Fitzgerald's wharf,  
To be sold on moderate terms, if appli-  
ed for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump  
sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few  
boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in  
bundles of about two hundred weight;  
Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24. eo

### *A Housekeeper wanted.*

LIBERAL wages will be given to a  
discreet Woman, capable of managing the  
affairs of my family as a *Housekeeper*.—  
A middle aged woman of a mild disposi-  
tion and regular deportment will be pre-  
ferred, as part of her attention will be  
necessary in superintending a nursery of  
young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodtf

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from  
New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

20 hds muscovado sugar  
East India sugar in bags  
Loaf and lump sugar in hds. and bbls.  
Coffee in barrels and bags  
Pepper and pimento  
A few pipes London particular Madeira  
wine  
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in  
quarter casks  
spirits, French brandy and Holland gin  
cotton in bales  
ould and dipt candles  
raisins in kegs and boxes  
soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.  
They daily expect by the schooner Phil-  
ip from New-York, 20 puncheons An-  
gua rum.

January 12.

eo3taw3t

### *IMPORTED*

And for sale by the subscriber at the Coun-  
ty-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne  
Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand  
Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.  
Baltimore, December 27. 2aw5t

### *Fresh Raisins.*

Just received a few boxes of excellent Rai-  
sins, and for Sale, by  
JOHN & J. TUCKER.  
December 24. eo

### *SECOND NOTICE.*

Whereas a Commission of  
Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth  
against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town  
of Alexandria, and he having surrendered  
himself to the major part of the Commis-  
sioners named in the said Commission, at  
the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria,  
on the seventeenth day of this month,  
when and where he underwent his first ex-  
amination—he is therefore required again  
to attend, at the said Tavern, on Satur-  
day the 31st day of this month, to under-  
go his second examination, when and where  
the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen  
Dick, either in his separate capacity, or  
as one of the Firm of James Meafe M'Rea  
and Company, may attend to prove their  
debts. At the last fitting of the Com-  
missioners the said Bankrupt is to finish  
his examination, and the Creditors afore-  
said to choose Assignees; of which last fit-  
ting due notice will be given, and the  
Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from,  
the allowance of his Certificate. All per-  
sons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who  
have any of his effects, are not to pay or  
deliver the same, but to whom the Com-  
missioners shall appoint, but to give no-  
tice to

HENRY MOORE,  
Clerk to the Commission,  
January 20, 1801. d

### *FOR SALE,*

Genuine Madeira Wine in  
pipes, hds. and quarter casks, for approv-  
ed notes, or exchanged for Tobaeco or  
Flour.

### *I WILL SELL OR RENT*

The Store I have occupied for many  
years past, situated on Prince-Street, op-  
posite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town  
more eligible, or better accommodations  
for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet  
or dry good business. The cellar perfect-  
ly dry, with a door at each end, will  
hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500  
barrels may be stored on the premises  
without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply  
to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall  
in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d.

### *To be Rente,d*

And possession given immediately—

A two story house and garden on Duke-  
street, about two squares to the eastward  
of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots  
in different situations, to be sold—also, a  
brick house in King-street, in the tenure  
of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase  
money will be taken in Alexandria Bank  
shares at par, and for some of the lots, A-  
lexandria Insurance shares at a price to be  
agreed on. For part of the purchase mon-  
ey of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1st Month 7th.

**TO BE RENTED,**  
On the 1st day of February next, on the  
premises, to the highest bidder, for the  
term of two years,

### *The FISHERY*

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, here-  
tofore fished by captain Middleton—the  
time for fishing to be the usual season.  
Approved security will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Jan. 20. 6t

### *Valuable Property for Sale.*

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres  
in the county of Hampshire, on the wa-  
ters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles  
from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Win-  
chester. This land is full of wood,  
oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms  
may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bot-  
tom, and rich high lands to each; and in  
the heart of the timber there is a fine seat  
for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will  
shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-  
five acres in the county of Ohio, on the  
waters of Grave and Fish Creeks,  
near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles  
below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are  
very good, with considerable quantities of  
rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber.  
Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor  
of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three  
fourths acres, within three miles of the  
Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon,  
near its mouth, and within  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a mile  
of the River Potomak. This land has  
about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom,  
mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar  
Trees on it; from which I am informed,  
there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar  
annually. There are also a seat for grist  
and saw mills on it, equal to any in that  
neighborhood, and upon a never failing  
stream of water. The upland is rich,  
with plenty of timber, and part under cul-  
tivation. This farm is well improved  
with a good orchard, houses and fencing,  
and rented last year for produce equal to  
sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler,  
at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will  
sell all, or any of the above lands for cash,  
or upon credit, or take in exchange for  
them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of  
land in the City of Alexandria, or the  
City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

### *WANTED TO HIRE,*

For the service of the Potowmac Company  
for the ensuing year, to work at the  
Great-Falls,

A number of active, able  
bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom libe-

ral wages will be given. They will be  
well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely  
treated, and in cases of sickness taken good  
care of at the expence of the Company—  
Their wages will be paid quarterly, and  
if desirable to the owners, agents will be  
appointed at different places to pay at the  
expiration of each quarter, as may be most  
convenient to the parties. Further parti-  
culars may be had by application to Mr.  
Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or  
to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Direc-  
tors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,  
Treasurer of the Potowmac Company.  
George-Town, Dec. 29. 3ot

### *The Subscriber*

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the  
minds of those who have heretofore bor-  
rowed Tools of various descriptions of  
him, with a sense that it is high time they  
were returned—particularly, two story  
cornish planes, and several smaller sizes,  
saws of various descriptions, beads and  
bench planes: they are mostly branded  
with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot,  
with a large and convenient Warehouse,  
in good stand for business. He has several  
Dwelling Houses for Sale,  
in different situations, which will be dis-  
posed of as bargains, as he is anxious to  
improve his vacant property. For partic-  
ulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16. d6t

### *ANTHONY SAWYER,*

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,  
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal Street, between King and Prince  
streets, fourth door south of the Print-  
ing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the  
Ladies of Alexandria, and the country  
generally, that having received the new-  
est fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he  
will be thankfu to receive their orders  
for the above articles, and will warrant  
them equal to any manufactured on the  
continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his  
Patterns, may be accommodated by send-  
ing a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in  
the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable  
terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large  
or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

### *NOTICE.*

All persons having claims  
against the estate of the late THOMAS  
PORTER, are requested to bring them for-  
ward on or before the first of March next,  
and those indebted to him are respectfully  
requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

### *FOR SALE,*

### *A LOT of GROUND*

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets,  
extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen  
street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street:  
this property is liable to no incumbrance.  
For terms apply to Mr. John Green, A-  
lexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-  
Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for  
the payment.

January 2. eo18t

### *NOTICE.*

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alex-  
andria, are hereby informed, that a divi-  
dend of five per cent on the capital stock  
of said Bank, for the half year ending this  
day, is declared, and will be ready to be  
paid to them, or their representatives on  
Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,  
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5. eow4

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.  
KING-STREET, a few doors above the  
WASHINGTON TAVERN.